we of the candidates for Aldermen in each Senate district will be voted for on one ticket and four of the cand dates at large. The two candidates receiv ing the highest number of votes in each Senate District and the one on the opposition ticker receiving the next highest number will be acctared elected. On the ticket at large the four getting the highest number of votes, and the two having the highest number on the opposition ticker will be elected. At present one Alderman is chosen from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The is deemed superfluous, and by the new charter these wards will receive their representation in the Board of Aldermen from the candidates nominated in the VIIIth Senate District.

There is a question as to where the appointing power to fill vacancies shall be lotted. The majority of those who have been engaged in getting up the charter favor the choice of the Mayor, Control ler and President of the Board of Alder ler and President of the Board of Aldermen. This Board is to have the title of "The Board of Finance and Appendmen." others were in favor of soding the District Attorney or City Judge to the Board. Both of these offices are now alled by Remudicans. This plan would equalize the Board politically, the Mayor and Controller being Domocratic. The present Mayor and Controller are exposed to each other, but it has been argued that they mugit in the near in ture set to their difficulties and debrive the Republicans of patronage. It is now understood that the officials first named will possess the appointing power.

The office of Controller will be made elective in The office of Controller win an inaccept. Mr. stead of an appointment effect, as at one-ent. Mr. Kelly's term will expure in December text, and provision is made in the new charter for the election of his successor at the next general election.

A number of changes of minor officials is provided

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST HENDRICKS. ENGLISH AND HIS HARD-MONEY PRICEDS-THE PLANS THEY HAVE ON FOOT AND THE WIRLS

them of the Democratic persuadion bedeves that his State is a provial one in the builts of 1880, and his as-State is a private one in the carried 1886, and toulshness it is great over the fact that we move is said about the importance of energing New-York, and nothing about indiann. He is led to believe from this circumstance that as a political factor he is not appreciated, and more particularly does this seem to him to be ateu, and more particularly does this seem to him to be the case, because so little devotion is paid to Mr. Hen-dricks who has been supposed to carry the Domocracy of fodiant in his contralit posseds ever since Jose D. Bright removed to Kontucky, where he could enjoy a purer Drumorraik atmosphere. The futlent Dom-ocrat is perplessed as well as disgusted. He has worked, stuffed bellocated as well as disgusted. He has worked, sorat is perfected as were as testing a without strain in stuffer ballot-boxes, committed perfect without strain in swearing-in imported volves, and all the research that has been effered to bim or his State is a rate to Washing ten and tack at the expense of the United States. Vnor-bees to the only great Democrat who appreciates the netive labors of the party measurers in Indiana. For res years the Indiana Democracy have trouble up to Con-ventions with the belief that there was only one mass in man was Hendricks, and the only reward they have had was a suck at the hand feat at St. Louis. Consequently. a feeling has grown up all over the state that perhans Mr. In whicks might be backing in something; but as no has heave committed himself upon any coinciple, or upon anything else, except that in the austract helt a Democrat, it is difficult to tell just where his weakness

A conspicacy against H-ndricks has grown up right here in the State, and before any of his friends were aware of its existence it had assumed rather alarming proportions. Of course, it is composed targety of men who have grown tired of their mesucocastal efforts under the leadership of Mr. Hendricks, and to that class may be added the men who have convictions of their own on the thorness. This latter class are more num-rous in the northern part of the State, especially in the Xito, Xilib and Milth Congressional Districts. State Senator Wintercontham, the wealthy prison contractor, hives at Michigan City, the centre, almost, of the north end of the State, and is the leader of the hard-money Democracy. Winterbotham is a candidate—on the siy-for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Frank Laudens. the "mar Harlst," lives at Indianapods, while Colonel Gray lives at Union City, almost cast Indianapolis. Gray and Landens are both soft-money men, yet Denocrats. The regular mossback Democrat is for the nominee, whether he beforeoft or hard money, provided he is not "agin during the France Beger." For six years the Democratic managers have felt, therefore, that they had only to concil ate the soft-money wing and the regulars would obey orders.

Senator McDonald is a pronounced hard money advo-cate, but he has always said in his speeches "these are my personal views, but I have no policy or principles which I would advocate against the interests of my party," and as he has been filled with the belief that the soft money wing of the party must be held in line by soft promises, be has pronounced in favor of Laudens, for he knew that Landens was a Democrat first, last and all the time. Colonel Gray, when he failed to get nomination in the Sixth Instruct bolted the party and enlisted under the banner. They recognized his qualifies and made a dona-tion to him of the office of Lieut-nant Governor, a place m which he could serve them and at the same time, athey thought, have no power to harm tuem. But this did not satisfy Gray. He obeyed all the caromands of the managers; violated law and deceney in organizing the last Legislature, and then had the mortification to bear Hendeleks, McDonald, Voorbees and all the managers pronounce unequivocally for Laudens, a man was had enjoyed the sweets of office and army contracts. Gray is a man of pluck, and he at once made it his sole business to visitali parts of the State-which he could do at little cost on his free passes issued by railroads to htm as Licatemant Governor-and the first thing the managers knew about it he had gained over nearly every county officer in the State. This he could easily do as he had been the chief instrument in securing the passage of an outrageous "Fee and Salary Bill," by properly constructing the Senate Committee. A careful count of manipulators a few weeks ago showed Gray in he lead, and his success tended to break the fixed States and at the same time put in the lead a man who was not in harmony with either the soft or hard-money mana-

witness F Faglish, the millionaire banker, has been or two years a standing menace to the managers, and est Winter he openly announced that he would be a canaldate before the next Legislature for the seat of Sens tor McDounld in the United States Senate. Soon after this, notices of Mr. English as on eligible candidate for the Vier-Presidency, and even for the first place itself, appeared. Somehow these notices did not seem to scarany ove, and the voice of the Indiana Democracy was atill blatant for Hendricks and a Western financial idea. In the State the fact was recognized that Mr. English could make himself Senator, and he was offered taily in the shape of the Treasury portfolio if he would turn the enough to know that Mr. Hendricks would never have that or any other portfolio at his disposal, and he was not willportfolio at his disposal, and he was not willing to dispose of his opportunities for promises. He
knew the managers would try and probably succeed in
manipulating the Convention for Landers as against
Gray, and if successful would put a soft money pattern
upon the State, and thus almost insure Republican success. He also said that the nard money clonical was
really stronger than the soft, but that a majority was to
be compelled to sell out to the infortity—the tail was to
wagels the dog. He had no renees to repair in the East,
but he had a scheme for building an opera house, and
where could be stady theatrical architecture so well as
in Neu-York! He went.
Mr. Samuel J. Tilden lives in New-York, and Mr. Thos,
P. Bay ard lives in Delaware. Some time after Mr. Eng-

but he had a scheme to obtain a active three so well as in New-York? He went.

Mr. Samuel J. Tiden lives in New-York, and Mr. Thos. F. Bayard lives in Delaware. Some time after Mr. English's departure the attil analy voice of the press because to suggest that English would accept the Vece-Prosidency, and the question followed: "What can be offer for it when Indiana is a soft-money Democratic State." He determined to offer the Democratic voice of Indiana for it. He could not make a direct offer of a trade to Senator McDounid, who had planed his fortunes to Hendricas, though against his conscience. Mr. English knew that McDounid had no hope of the nomination of Hendricks though against his conscience. Mr. English knew that McDounid had no hope of the nomination of Hendricks to either place on the ticket; in fact he knew had the manner would not be averse to any scheme which would leave the road open to the Senate again. The work was then begun on the delegation to the State Convention, which meets on Jane D. Already the delegation from the Xith, Xillin and Xillith Districts have been fixed for hard-noney, or that knud of a delegation, and will be solid, will come to the Genvention unpledged to any candidate and will depand a recognition in the platform. This plan has already been laid before nose of the members of the National Committee and will be necepted by them if results can be seen. If the hard-money manners make any show in the State, Mr. English is to have the second place on the National ticket, no matter who gets the place on the National ticket, no matter who gets the first; Mr. Hendricks is to be Secretary of State or have either of the first-class Missions, and Mr. McDonald is to return to the Senate. The Indiana delegation in the to return to the Senate. The Indiana delegation in the National Convention is to give a complimentary voic to Mr. Hendricks and then co over to the leading man.

In having three districts already, Mr. English is showing his ability to deliver the goods. He is the richest man in Indiana; never does more than one thing at a time and does his level best to necomplish it. He will be recognized in the line marked out, and the boys will walk up and vote for the nominee, just as they did in 1876.

OBJECTING TO BE RULED BY LAWYERS. A PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATE TO THE CHICAGO CON-VENTION WHO THINKS THE LEGAL PRATERNITY HAS FAR TOO MUCH POWER IN POLITICS.

cell into conversation with an eccourric gentleman of vident intellectual ability, and of considerable local fluence in Bucks County, which he has been chosen to represent in the Chicago Convention. This gentleman comed to have developed into a hobby the feeling of esposition to the power of lawyers in politics which prevaits extensively in the rural districts. He spoke with considerable eloquence and force against the influ-

nce of the legal fraturnity. There is no such thing as popular government in this by, go as delegates to all the conventions, and shape

of the Convention at Utea.

He said, "I have been in faver of General Grant's nomination, for Declave we are now passing through a great National crisis and be stands as good a chance as one man of boing elected, and a better chance that any other of being seated if he is enered. The Democratic party, Loudieve, intends to steal the Presidency at the percentage in Maine and upon the attempt to throw our Washburn of Mignesota, and Orth of Indiana, in order to give the Democrata an ajority in case the election is thrown into the House of Registeritatives. Thave determined to do what I can to mid in the remonination of General Grant. Beyond that I have no into the strongest man the Regulations can nominate, and if he is nominated the irrends of other and if he is nominated the irrends of other and that the third-term objection have no force as against than. The needs of the seamity ought to be partitled to self-coveriment. General Grant is a private cuitien and wields no patronage; he stands on an equality with any other private citizen. I believe the conservative classes of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the safety of the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—will ge in the safety of the people—the business men—the safety of the people will be safety of the people servative classes of the people-the business men-will de in the safety of the nation paramount to party suc-cess, and that many Democrats will vote for General Grant was would not vote for any other candidate non-matics by the Republicans. He will be more satisfactory to the write element in the Scatt than any other candidate. They surremakered to thin order, and he treated them with great fairness and consideration. If they must surremaker, they would pre-per to surremaker to him.

er to sucremide to itum."

Ex-Sheriff Albert Durreit said that he attempted to
two cite the diff-rences to the Kings County designation
to the Convention, but he did not know just what the
ture of iffers amount he Brooklyn Reputations was, it
now Worth had one withing to stay away from Chicago of the avoiding to stay away from Chica was there would have been in troub leved that the section of the Conventi-designates to the National Convention to the own opinion was that Gran the brought before the Convention of that Washburne was likely to be it force, not tout be would grove to be

south to fight against his country, so as to enable him to get an acpointment as Paymaster in the Army. There is only one way he could obtain such a commission, and that is by the appointment of the President. Now, I do not believe the President, who was soldier, and knows what we ait wout through for four years, is ready to forget his old comrades and go over to the enemy to find a person to fill the honorable and locative position of Major and Paymaster in the Army. No! That is too much to believe, even in this "cra of good feeling."

There is one other thing I wish to call notice to, and that is the lutile attention that is paid by men in high places to the claims of Union soldiers for appointments of a man who is applying for a position to say be was a Union soldier. This should nos be; but it is a fact is noany men can testify. The soldiers of the war are every sear growing, tener and elever; but at the same time they are banding more closely together, and as soon as they see that it is necessary for their own good that they should act in union they wil make some of our public men think that "this soldier business is not piayed out." Very truly yours,

New-York, Feb. 29, 1880.

THE OTSEGO DELY CATUS.

THE OTSEGO DELEGATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: At the Republican Convention for the Hd District of O segn County, held here yesterday, Andrew Davidson succeeded in getting a delegation to Uties favorable to the election of David Wilber, M. C., as a delegate to Chicago, Mr. Wilber is a Grant man. After the Grant delegates had been declared elected, a resolution was offered that the delegation be instructed to tion was obserted that the delegation be instructed to
favor the election of a Bigine delegate to
the National Convention. Mr. Wilber made
a speech in opposition to it, and Mr. Davidson
used strong language on the same side of the question. It was admitted that nearly alt the delegates were favorable to the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and that the resolution would certainly prevail if submitted to a voice; but by tacking on amendments and a motion to adjourn the extraordinary circumstance of a delegated body electing Grant delegates and adenting Blaine, so into savoided. The affair simply shows public sentiment. The Republicans of Olsego, Delaware and Chenango are practically a mut in favor of the brilliant Maine Senator, but politicians are curbing nopular expression, and making a show of Grant strength. Shall Chicago on a larger scale resemble Cooperstown—shall a Blaine Convention nominate General Grant 1 will the politicians at Chicago succeed in harding General Grant over to a Blaine people 1 Cooperstown, Feb. 21, 1880.

Orsego. It was admitted that nearly all the delegates were fa-

GRANT AND THE CHICAGO PERSIMMONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I hear, frequently, comments favorable to THE TRIBUNE from the twenty-five subscribers I sent tley have no doubt you will support the nomines of the Republican Convention; but it just occurs to us on West that the best way to defeat your candidate, our West that the best way to defeat your candidate, in case he should happen to be the nominee, is to keep on proving, or trying to prove, that in case our man is maintaid you Esstern Republicans won't vote for him. We like Blaine all through, and can vote for him cheerfully, but Grant is first in our hearts. We don't propose to make campaign thunder for the Democrats by healthing any Republican candidate. We believe we can cheef any good Republican. We know we can elect Grant. All we ask is a fair, free expression of views, and the man who has the longest pole is cutiled to bring down the persummons. Yours truly,

Leng, Ill., March 5, 1880. Chas. Watte.

Lena, 1tt., March 5, 1880. Chas. Watte.
[We agree with you, but would add that the surest way to secure a hearty support of the nominee is to permit the freest discussion for and against the availability of the several candidates, before the nomination.—Ed.]

ALLEGANY COUNTY FOR BLAINE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I noticed in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Allegany County, N. Y., was set down among the doubt ful counties of the State. Being present as @ delegate from the town of Amity I am happy to inform you that such is not the case. The convention selected five Blaine delegates to represent this county in the State Convention at Uties.

My first choice is James G. Blaine. I am not a third term man, although I supported General Grant for the term man, although I supported General Grant for the first and second terms enthusiastically. A third term proposition cannot receive the united support of Republicans in this vicinity. Many would bott, provided the Democrats nominated a moderate man. I think the country is not yet prepared for the rule of the Democratic party, with its head and shoulders South of Misson and Dixon's line. Yours truly, BENJAMIN NORTON.

Belmont, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1850. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

NOT A DAY OF REST IN THE STREETS. APTAIN WILLIAMS AND HIS MEN VERY BUSY IN THE BUSINESS QUARTER-THE CAPTAIN WANTS MORE MONEY.

Captain Williams's li-tle army of street-cleaners -359 laborers, foremen and watchmen-was early at work yesterday morning upon the task set by the country," he said. "The Judges are our Kings, and the Captalo, which was to clean the entire city below awyers are the aristocracy. They rule us. Every Canal-st, on Sunday, when the streets in that busicounty so at who get the editor of the county paper to work with them by giving him the official printing. This little junts manages affairs for the advantage of its members. They lake all the offices that are worth have noss portion of the city were not in general use. By and constitutions so as to increase their power and | continued throughout the day upon the East Side. In this State, by our new Constitution. The rain that began to fall about noon, and conv nave tied up the Executive and the Legislaure and today to the property of the powers of government just as for out the react of the people as possible—with the Judi.

The rank that began to this about noon, and continued with increasing force all the afternoon, and in the evening turned to snow, interpretable to the people as possible—with the Judi. It is style the lewer-batting country gentlemant on for a quarier of an imar, wexture warmer and met as he proceeded, gentlemant, wexture warmer and met as he proceeded, gentlemant, and the first building of poundar rights by the men of the near the law of the annual part of the law of the annual part of the law of the carring and with that of carting away the dirt. Consequently and one has been generally and one has been undertakened in an annual part of the same mainly appearance in the car, who were mainly in Ferrary well and farmers, who were on the other metrapoins of Reading, gathered around the day's labors, but also of the experiment of the law of the carring and with that of carting away the dirt. Consequently and the law of the same for the law of the law of the may of the day's labors, but also of the experiment of the law of the law of the carring and with that of carting away the dirt. Consequently and that he foll very well satisfied with the result, not only of the day's labors, but also of the experiment of the day's labor

THEY HAVE ALREADY LADS.

WONDER SMALL READY LADS.

WONDER SMALL READY RADS.

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WONDER SMALL READY REPUBLICANS SAY.

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WONDER SMALL READY READY READY REPUBLICANS SAY.

WONDER SMALL READY General B. F. Tracy, a delegate to the Urba Convention from Kings County, who was chosen as a representative of the IVth Congressional District in the Calcago Convention, was asked by a Tribusa reporter recently what he thought of the result of the Convention at Urba.

He said, "I have been in favor of General Grant's

Part the phase of the presence of the phase of the phase from \$6.50 to \$10 a day. We have not the same a sufficient of the phase from \$6.50 to \$10 a day. We have not the same number of scows throughout the year, the appropriation would soon go. The so have been suffered for embling scows to be owned by the city, and several of the Police Commissioners are already in layor of having them built for the Department, I hope it may be done."

PIFTEEN HUNDRED DOGS TOGETHER. The fourth annual bench show of dogs, which is to open in this city under the auspices of the Westall. He too got that Washburne was likely to be the successful enabled and that we would not be too be the strong candidate, and that he would prove to be a strong candidate, and that he would prove to be a strong candidate. And that he would prove to be a strong candidate, and that he would prove to be a strong candidate. Washburne had commended himself to the people by his public course here and abroad, and the formans would give him their united support on necessary of the Westmans would give him their united support on the formans were opposed to Grant. So far as he was connected, Mr. Daggett said that he was a Cooking man and had anywe been one, even if he did not agree with Consiling as to the advisability of nominating Grant.

He too united the support of the Westmanswer can be not support on the first support of the first himself can be not a first the first was general so long beforehand. In four letters received Tuesday there were thirty-one cutries. Among these are the Irish water-spaniels Judy and Barney, owned by W. H. Halabird, of Indiana. Barney has never been exhibited to the first water spaniels. thermans were emposed to Grant. So far as he was conscioud, Mr. Dagratt sold that he was a Cocking mae and had arrays been one, even if he die not agree with Consiling as to the advisability of momentum Grant.

SHALL UNION SOLDIERS BE FORGOTTEN?
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: I have read with a great deal of interest your editoriatin to-day's Thiruton headed 'Branded,' It hits the nail on the head. It made me boil over to read in the "Washington Specials" a few days since that a bill had been introduced in the Senate to remove the disciplifics of a man who had left his State to go south to fight against his country, so as to enable him to get an acquaintagainst his country, so as to enable him to get an acquaint must as Paymaster in the Army. There

European steamers last week were not only large, but far in excess of any previous week in severa menths, It is believed that, notwithstanding the competition from Canada, South America and Australia, in supplying Great Britain, which has become dependent upon foreign countries for her meat, the export business in this line of provisions from New-York will incresse in

her meat, the export business in this line of provisions from New-York will increase in importance during the season, especially in respect to live stock. Besides other freight on outgoing steamers last week, the following were the consignments in live stock and fresh meat:

Germania, for Liverpool, 120 tons fresh meat:
Germania, for Liverpool, 120 tons fresh meat:
Helvetia, for Liverpool, 163 head of cattle, and 55 tons fresh meat; Kentana, for Liverpool, 246 head of cattle, 300 sheep, 150 bogs, 338 quarters of beef; Holland, for Londou, 440 head of cattle, 350 sheep, 150 hogs, 102 tons of fresh meat; California, for London, 125 head of cattle, 300 carcasses of sheep, 87 tons of fresh meat; Ethiopia, for Glasgow, 49 head of cattle, 550 carcasses of sheep, 2,070 quarters of beef; Glouc-ster, for Bristoi, 78 head of cattle, This makes a total of shipments to Europe for one week of 1,221 head of cattle, 650 sheep, 300 pigs, 2,408 quarters, and 605 tons of fresh meat, and 850 carcasses of sheep.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CUSTOMS LAWS. The Chamber of Commerce Commutee on Customs Revenue Reform, consisting of Jackson S. Schultz, D. C. Robbins, Thomas Barbour, William H. Lee and John R. Waters, leave New-York for Boston to-day, with the counsel of the committee, Sherburne B. Eaton, to consult with the Boston Board of Trade to-morrow, about the details of the proposed bill to amend the customs revenue laws proposed bill to amend the customs revenue laws now being prepared to be submitted to Congress. The principal details thus far acreed upon are a fixed timut to the time for appraisements to be completed; the abolition of Consular certificates and triplicate invoices; home valuation in the United States, after allowing for the increased value created by the duties instead of foreign valuation; the acolition of damage allowances; the abolition of reappraisements and of the penal duty of 20 per cent, and the substitution of the English plan, which requires the importer to enter his goods at what he considers their value in the principal markets of this country, after allowing for duties, and requires the Government either to accept his value, or to take the goods to the account of the United States, paying the majoriter the amount of his value with a small addition to cover expenses.

FAILURE OF A CLEVER RUSE.

Meyer Jacob, of No. 13 Forsyth-st., was awakened at 2 a. m. yesterday by some one prowling about his room, and springing from his bed he seized the intruder and throwing him to the floor called to his sons for assistance. Lights were procured and while the old man and one of the sons held de fellow to the floor, another son went for a policeman. While

gained access to the room by forcing open the shntters and breaking the window sash; while the other, who was so anxious to arrest McDonald, gave his name as Courad Schleenbecker, and said he was a special deputy sheriff. Justice Patierson at the Essex Market Police Court, before whem the prisoners were taken, committed McDonald for trial and remanded the would-be officer for examination.

THAWING OUT A FROZEN ALLIGATOR. Alligators which have been brought from the mild climate of Florida to the more rigorous climate of the North generally die soon, no matter how good care is given them. A remarkable exception to this rule is an alligator now in the possession of a young physician of this city. This one was captured six years physician of this city. This one was captured six years age in Fforda, and has lived ever since without growing more than an inch and a half. It is now semething less than three feet in length. Many times during its captivity it has gone without food for two or three months without apparent harm. When feet it six voraciously, small fish and pieces of raw beef. One very cold night last month the alligator was left as usual in a basement room. When the doctor went down to the room the following morning he was very indignant at finding that a window had been left open all night, and as the first had gone out, the water in which his alligator lay was frozen. The animal was "as stiff as a poker," to the list own words, "and to all appearances dead." The doctor placed it in warm water, and after water mobed it with alcohol. The creature was toen wrapped in a cloth and left by the stove and after an deer or two a further attempt at resuscintion was made. The mouth was forced open and liquor in small The mouth was forced open and iquor in small quartities poured down. The rubbing and closing were resumed, and in three hours and a built from the discovery of the alligator's condition the doctor was rewarded by noticing that its heart again was in astion. In a few hours more the alligator had entirely recovered.

A BURGLAR CONFESSES HIS CRIME. Benjamin Green, one of the four men arrested for the burglary committed Wednesday evening, on shea's slaughter-house, at the foot of West Thickyninth-st., confessed yesterday that he, Maithew Jahnson, of No. 551 West Forty-fifth-st., and James Searles, of No. 654 West Forty-seventh-st., were public of the crime. He said that in computy with Searles and Johnson he had broken into the office, and budleg the key of the safe in a desk dr wer. and budies the key of the safe in a desk drawer, and opened it and carried of \$1,395 in money and \$7,500 in checks.

Detectives Smith and Rutly accordingly arrested
So the and Johnson, in whose bouse was found

So the and Johnson, in whose house was tour \$1,000 of the scoler money. Yesternay the men were arrespect before Justice Otterbourg in the Jefferson Market Police Coort, and committed for

RELATIONS OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES. A disputch from Boston on Saturday stated that the rival telephone interests in that city had been consolidated, Vice-President Prescott, of the Gold and Stock Tolegraph Company, in this city, says that the meaning of the empolainmen is that two rival exchanges the consolation is that two tryal exchanges of Boston have come to an agreement to do away with compaction, and this will not in my way attest the New-York compaties. There has been some talk among the companies in this cur about agreeing amon rates for messages, as of wire etc., but nothing fooking toward a consolutation of interests. Assistant Postnasser Person, screening of the Best Telephone Company, declares also that the movement in Boston will not affect at all the interests in this cury.

EARLY EDUCATION IN NEW-JERSLY. NATIONALING PACTS FROM THE STATE SUPERIN TENDEST'S REPORT.

In his report for the current year the Hou-E. A. Apere, state Superintendent of Public Instruction, one absorbance it as meating track and furnished a histogram described of the development of the New Jersey 1829 the school legislation of the State had been fragmentary and in if cave, bh: with the act of that year How the system was developed under successive en-actments until it machinery was gradually compacted and perfected into its present single and managrable shape forms a most instructive chapter in the cauca-

school holds a place of almost equal honor with the church. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists who settled in the Town of Newark brought with them teachers as well as preachers. At a town meeting held just 100 years before the Declaration of Independence the Townsmen were empowered " to see if they can find a competent number of sebolars and accommodations for a schoolmaster," and at the very next town meeting the following instructions were voted: "The town hath consented that the Townsmen shall perfect the bargain with the schoolmaster for this year upon condition that he will come for this year and do his faith oi, honest and true endeavor to teach the children or servants of those who have subscribed, the reading and eriting of English, and also of Arithmetick, if they desire it, as much as they are capable to learn and he capable to teach them within the compass of this year." In Woodbridge 100 acres of the public land were set apars for school support, and in 1691. after James Fullerton, the first schoolmaster, had retired, John Boscker was employed on trial for dx months, under the stipulation "that he should be

retired. John Beacker was employed on trial for six months, under the stipulation "that he should be constant and faithful in that employ as a schoolmaster ought to be, and that he shall Be Ingaged to attend the school this Winter-time untill 9 o'clock at night." For this exhausiting services Mr. Beacker was to receive £13, which seems to have been fair average wakes, insaccessed £24 for a year's salary.

Of course the Quaker pinneers of Weat Jersey did not suffer education to inaguesh, for it was a part of their relicion. Featwick's settlement in Salem opened a school at once, which has been teaintained without interruption to the present day. The people of Bullington were eminetty progressive in this respect, and in 1683 an island in the Delaware opposite the town, and the revenue derived from the cent of sale of the land, were set apart for the education of children in the adjointur-settlements. This was the first school fund established in the Province, and it is doubtfull if any other settlement in America was in advence of fluringston. As far back as 1667, George Fox advised his brethren in New Jersey to establish boarding schools for "young men of genins in low circumstances," and the Shackes well. School was founded about this time "for the teaching of whatsoever things were civil and maeful in creation." All this would seem to indicate that an interrat in popular characteristics in the Jerseys, where ino districtes colleges were soon to be founded, and yet the preamble of the first general senool law en-Value of the good and benefit of mankind, which main ininers been much reprected which this province." No doubtie in w-makers judged their constituents too severely for they were advanced thinkers and prompt actors, as this very law proved, for it established the principle of axing property for the support of public schools, and twis abreast of the foremost legislation on this subjective.

THE WABASH COMPANY ENJOINED.

CHICAGO, March 7 .- Yesterday afternoon, in the United States Supreme Court, Judge Drummond entered an order decreeing that the contract between CHURCH DEBTS.

MR. TALMAGE'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON. HOW A MORTGAGE MAY BE BOTH A BLESSING AND A CURSE-THE DEBT ON THE TABERNACLE-A

PLAN FOR WIPING IT OUT. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached his eleventh anniversary sermon in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning. He spoke mainly of church debts, and especially of the debt on the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and appealed for contributions to remove it. The platform was decorated with flowers, and on either side of the organ front were the figures "69" and "80" in flowers. Before the sermon between thirty and forty new members were admitted to the church. The text was from Nehemiah v., 3-4: "We have mortgaged our lands, vineyards and houses, that we might buy corn because of the dearth. We have borrowed money for the King's tribute."

THE SERMON.

Good morning to the Israelites, just back from Rabylouish captivity to their dear old city of Jerusaiem! But to reconstruct their homes and their temple and to pay their taxes was a tough struckle. They borrowed

money at 12 per cent, according to verse 11, and

nat is a hilling rate of interest. They had plustered overything over with mortgages-mortgages on their nenses, mortgages on their lands, mortgages on the corn and saved the life of their families, and paid the taxes, so keeping their properly from confisential. But now they want to be delivered. The mortgage blessing has become a morrage curse.

the country cannot appreciate the good they do which to asylums, and universities, and churches they loan money. They get not only the 6 per cent interest which the law allows, but the blessing of that God were is to such institutions the canel patron. What they lend to the Cauren they lend to Carlst. They have not only the property or security, but the strongest mane on their bond is that of the Lord Almigary. It is a lying proverb that says "Corporations cave no sonis." During our experience as a church we have found corporations to New York and Brooklyn which, having perhaps twenty officers and directors, had twenty souls, and one added—the great soul of corporate be effectives. We have not forgotten that when, amit the financial midnight of this country, we wanted to rebuild our church after its destruction by fire, an insurance company said, "Here is a thousand collars, my own private subscription. Say nothing about it," Corporations have sould.

scription. Say nothing about it." Corporations have sorthine. Say nothing about it." Corporations have sould.

When the Israelites of my text wanted to rebuild their homes, and wanted to borrow money for that purpose, the morrisages and well to let them have it, though I wish they had not asked 12 per cent; but after a while the morrisage spoken of in the text ceased to be a biessing and became a place. It had beined them through a domestic and ceclesuastical crists, but now they could carry it no longer, and they cried out for rescue. If a blessing iles too long it gets to be a curse. At the first moment the furmer can get the mortgage off his farm, and the merchant the mortgage off his merchandise, and the clitzen the mortgage off his merchandise, and the clitzen the mortgage off his say un, and the religious seelety the mortgage off his charch, they had better do it. I have heard people argue the advantage of individual debts and national debts and church debts; but I could not, while the argument was going on, control my risbilities. It is said that such debts keep the individual and the church and the State basy trying to pay thom. No donot of it. So rhemmits a keeps the patient basy with harrishorn, and the cough with lozenges, and the toothache with iotions; but that is no argument in favor of rhemmatism or neuraliza or coughs or toothache. Better, if possible, get rid of these things and be busy with something else. A church that is obliged to take a large part of its time in nursing its mortgages needs to have its ossible, get rid of these things and be busy with some-ing clae. A church that is obliged to take a large part is time in messing its mortanges needs to have its origages amputated. On the day a courch is free our debt it multiplies itself by fifty. Instead of spend-g its time in mixing mortar for the fortification walls spends its time in unlimboring its gues against the muon enemy.

A PLAN FOR REMOVING THE DEBT. No church in either hemisphere has more friends than this glorious Brooklyn Tabernacle, and everywhere multitudes innumerable are praying for its welfare, and we near from all lands that it is a blessing to the people. But let us have our church decks cleared of debt, and we will, God helping, shake the seas with the thunders of our Armageddon. What a stupendous audience room is here! What a host of stalwart men and consecrated women! What an illimitable fleid! What unparalleled opportunities! Only one hirdrance. I do not ask anything of you te-day but mediance. Full hot ask installing of you to-day but your virgyers. I have what I believe is an inspiration from God in this matter, and it came to me in a private lotter which a Wester, clerkyman wrote to a new paper editor, and which I was allowed to see, in which she writer says: "Why do you allow Dr. Taimage to be so writer says: "Why do you allow Dr. Taimage to be so abused and misrepresented by those elergymen about the deat on his clarech! Open your establish to a similarity of the says that the says the death of the property of the says the death." Over that then I have broaded for the last three or four week, and I propose this plan, which, with the help of those graphenen of the press who have been with us so minry substant that I have come to look on there as friends, will, I hope, he successful. Through the report of this sormon, or through a prisonal end in the journals, I hope to reach all our friends throughout the carte, and to say go them:

crited a large debt. We yet owe \$59,554 42. This debt has been so misrepresented and so exagrerated that it has been a large obstacle in the way of my merimess. We run against it in every movement. My dierical enomies have made it the evidence with while to pound me. They have used it in newspaper correspondence to during me and my church. Ever and anon that debt is the ear over which Saxan spreads his wing and natches out a Presbyterial quarrel, or some other maiformation. Hear this, my cry for relief. I make it in the name of Cirilat and the Church. First—will all those sin read my sermons send \$1 each through the editor of the paper in which they read them, that I may be delivered from this load! Between these readers and myself there has been a warm relation for many grazas. Ide not receive a farthing for these sermons as published weekly throughout the land. I have been told, saan and again, these readers wound clear my church of debt if tasked them. If I have been of any comforter help to them, it cannot be a comforter help to them, it cannot be a comforter help to them, better aermons, and every week for the next twenty-five years, if I live so lone. Will those who read the sermons to andiences in school-hooses and churches with no pasier, take charge of this matter in their neighborhood! Help me out of this threidom, One delay from each would do it. Yes say it would more than accomplish it. Yes, but they are not all as generous as you are, and what is everybody's loadiness is nobody's business, and if there were a survine some great charity would get h. Yu say, it mouth it here havel done as point in the bound all be paid. Business and courses are characters, and of there were a survine some great charity would get h. Yu say, it would more than accomplish it. Yes, but they are not all as generoms as you are, and what is everybody. person who sends it, such a one giving name and address, whether it be sent to the editor of some paper, as I prefer, or to invaself. Furthermore: Will all my friends of olden time and of this time send a dollar cach! My friends of all denominations, my friends in the ministry and out of it, young and old, a dodlar each, all sympathizers with my work, whether they live north of south of Mason and Divor's lim., I not to send a dollar each with their blessing, and fate mine in return. I sake all my friends, whether I have seen these or not, in his way to put me out of the hands of my cucules, clerical and last. I want to preach the Gospel without obstruction. This debt is too solly obstacle, but it is high, and bread, and ex-speciating. As soon as from any source I receive response to this as pead I will testly with my own hand, and I will many the serial of names in my study to keep before me who did the work of emancipation, and to remind me that the work was done by many people. My friends have often caided me for being two modest in adding money for chareh parpases, and as being a very peop beggar. Give me credit that by this one selectation of a dollar from everytoody, I have become the prince of because."

PLEVEN YEARS OF PASTORAL WORK So arech i have in this anniversary sermon had to say of the Caristian temporalisies. Of the more impressive and spirisual affairs I mention with gracifude that in lacse cleven years of pastorate we have received 2,022 members, and these but a small ratio of the multitudes here converted to God, joining other churches in this taith we could have 10,000 conversions in a year. God is ready, but the trouble is we are not ready. Some nen are afraid of revivals. I am afraid of not having them. The world is to have two universal conflagracons. Before the final one, which turns the round earth into ashes, there is to be a conflagration of religious morning telegrams, before they transmir the state o

proton with a first the thindry like forcest, the whole some economy another the process, the whole some economy another the process, the whole some economy another the process is never the process of the month of the process of the source of the month of the process of the p

described in the present consists and management of the second interest of the country. The construction of the second interest of the country of the second interest of the second of the second

the gate to meet you!

From this day let our church take a new departure into wider cationisty, grander enterprise, and bigher expectations. If after what God has done we exceed out, we descrete to be suped out, and some minister of more faith takes the pulpit and a congregation of more grattinide takes the news. God's grodness to us pin so in its amortigace, not like that spoken of it the text, which takes only part, but a nortigace of gratitude for all we have, and nit we are, and all we expect to be. God helping, we must make this year more telling than any of its predecessors. Instead of a slight skirmish for God, let us bring on a general engagement. Shield in left gaud, battle-axe in right hand, strike! Strike now! Strika through land if in the battle you tall, let your last words be those of a brigatier-general who, dying at Spottsylvania, when asking to be turned in the hespital and they asked him which way, he answered, "Turn my face toward the enemy!"

For other Sermons me Third Page.

For other Sermons see Third Page. THE LATE COLONEL JAMES BROWN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Colonel James Brown, very widely known throughout Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi for his energy, enterprise, integrity and de-votedness to the welfare of his fellow-men, died at Victoria, Texas, on January 16, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Maury County, Tenn., where he re

ceived such an education as he could get at Woodward Academy, where he was the clas-mace of the late ex-President Polk. He lived many years at Jackson, Tenn., whence he removed to the neighborhood of Oxford, Miss., where he served the State University as one of its most capable and efficient trustees. He founded Mount Sylvan Academy, and gave it to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Several clergymen of that denomination were educated at his expense. He served two terms in the State Legislature, giving especial attenti to the cause of education and to that of internal im provements. With zenions activity be sought to con provements. With zealous activity be sought to complete the levee of the Mississippi River, and by his influence some of the tailroads in his section were orginared and constructed. He became a convert to Unristiantly through the labors of Missirs, Whittie and Birst whilst temporarily sedourning at Memphis, and attached himself to the Cumberland Presbyter and Church, of which his father had been a preacher for half's century, and placed himself under the nastoral care of one of the ministers he had educated. The Confederate War caused a loss of the number fortune he had amassed by the exercise of his rare common sense, and when eighty years or age he emigrated to I texes and begon with great vigor the work of reconstructing his failen fortunes. Its secons to be that these words are due from an out friend to the memory of a man of sterling character. E. C. E. New-York, March S, 1880.

TO LIMIT WILL CONTESTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: The contesting of wills has become a public nulsance, and measurences works great injury I south like to see was wadoned required at such cases to be first resented to the subcome Court for de-c slown to Lore being flux cause for a contest. New Fork, Marc. G 1880. E. Hatour.

An Indiana man has sued for a divorce from its wife on the ground that one versities while his is reading the Bible. No hisboard can should that—He troft Pres Press.

the floor, another son went for a policeman. While he was gone a stranger bustled into the room and asked "what's the matter here." "We have got a thief," replied Mr. Jacob. "All right," said the other, "Pil take charge of him—Pin a deputy sherifi."

At this moment the son returned with Officer McCarthy, of the Tenth Precinct who arrested both of the men. The first intrinder gave his name as William McDonald and it was found that he had to say to them:

"I ask for \$1. By enlarging our old chapel one year, butding our first Tabermack the next ver, then enlarging that in the succeeding year, and interest total destruction by fire building the substantial and sommedious church of the present, and doing all this while the country was in great financial depression, we active to the gem puzzle.—[Bridgeport Farmer.] A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE travelling recently on a railway train in Eastern Pennsylvania